



DEFENSE COOPERATION



DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY

The Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) collaborates with Singapore on various research and development projects, as well as Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and high-yield Explosives (CBRE) and Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Awareness training. To help ASEAN countries develop or improve their core capacities to meet international health regulations, DTRA has partnered with Singapore via the Third Country Training Program to build laboratory and epidemiologic capacity, as well as training scientists and physicians from partnering countries.

OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH GLOBAL

Since 2000, the regional Office of Naval Research Global (ONRG) in Singapore has supported emerging science and technology (S&T) globally to address the technological needs of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps. The office identifies and funds research and development to enable future Naval missions and capabilities. ONRG actively collaborates with government, industry, and academia on key S&T of mutual benefit to the U.S. and its strategic partners including Singapore.

NAVY MEDICAL RESEARCH CENTER

Navy Medical Research Center - Asia (NMCA), located in Singapore with a detachment in Cambodia, consists of 120 scientists, research physicians and support staff that work in partnership with host nation military and civilian institutes to conduct research and surveillance of infectious disease threats. The command focuses on threats of public health and military relevance throughout the U.S. Pacific Command's area of operation.

ARMY INTERNATIONAL TECHNOLOGY CENTER - PACIFIC (ITC-PAC)

Since 2004, the Southern Asia Regional Office of ITC-PAC as part of the Army's Research, Development and Engineering Command (RDECOM) has promoted Science and Technology (S&T) collaboration with partner countries, to include Singapore, in areas that are relevant to the overall needs of the U.S. Army. The goal of the office is to identify emerging technology (basic research) by supporting cooperative development initiatives and identifying innovative foreign technology solutions.

Singapore and the U.S. have a strong bilateral defense partnership, underpinned by the 1990 Memorandum of Understanding and 2005 Strategic Framework Agreement, and most recently elevated by the 2015 enhanced Defense Cooperation Agreement.

Under the enhanced Defense Cooperation Agreement, both sides agreed on a broad framework for defense cooperation in five key areas, namely in the military, policy, strategic, and technology spheres. Under the technology sphere, the U.S. and Singapore collaborate in a total of 9 distinct bilateral dialogues through forums, committees, and workshops, 8 of which are under the oversight of the Defense Cooperation Committee (DCC). The DCC is the senior bilateral science and technology forum between the U.S. Department of Defense and the Singapore Ministry of Defense. Both sides also cooperate against non-conventional security challenges, such as piracy and transnational terrorism. Singapore has also contributed to the U.S.-led coalition to counter the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) since December 2014. Both sides also agreed to enhance cooperation in new areas, including humanitarian assistance and disaster relief (HADR), cyber defense, biosecurity, and public communications.

The annual Shangri-La Dialogue held in Singapore promotes dialogue among policymakers in the defense and security community in the region. The United States has welcomed Singapore's initiative to promote better coordination of regional militaries' HADR efforts through the establishment of the Changi Regional HADR Coordination Centre (RHCC) in 2014.

The U.S. Department of Defense and Singapore Armed Forces work closely to equip Singapore's sailors, soldiers and airmen with the latest in state-of-the-art weapons systems, sophisticated sensors, and smart munitions through an extensive Foreign Military Sales program.

BY THE NUMBERS



36

Years of Exercise Tiger Balm, a bilateral exercise between the U.S. and Singapore armies



1

Singapore is the only Pacific country that holds annual unilateral training exercises in the U.S.



3

Littoral Combat Ships rotationally deployed to Singapore since 2013



9

Bilateral military forums focused on science and technology collaboration



1,000

Singaporean personnel train in the U.S. each year



31

Years Singapore has operated advanced fighter jet detachments in the continental U.S.

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